ОБЩЕРОССИЙСКАЯ ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
РОССИЙСКИЙ СОЮЗ ВЕТЕРАНОВ АФГАНИСТАНА
И СПЕЦИАЛЬНЫХ ВОЕННЫХ ОПЕРАЦИЙ

ЖИВУ, СРАЖАЮСЬ, ПОБЕЖДАЮ!

Правила жизни на войне

Москва 2022

Razumov A.N., Kryukov G.A., Kuznetsov A.N.

I live, I fight, I win! The rules of life in the war is a collection of recommendations based on the generalized experience of combatants in Afghanistan, the North Caucasus and Ukraine. The presentation is distinguished by a deep knowledge of the problem, brevity, accessibility for understanding, clarity of presentation.

The collection is intended for servicemen of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation participating in a special military operation on

Contents

- 1. What is special military operation?
- 2. Great Patriotic War 2.0.
- 3. In Ukraine, we protect Russia.
- 4. Who are the Ukrainians?
- 5. Features of the strategy of the Ukrainian army.
- 6. Ukrainian tactics - "Hit and run".
- 7. Combat losses and not so.
- 8. Where we lose and how not to become a loss.
- 9. Thinking for three.
- 10. Memo to the commander.
- 11. Soldier's Truth.
- 12. Survival Rule #1: Don't Stand Out.
- 13. Not figs roam.
- 14. Bored? Wait, it's coming.
- 15. We do not need such a movie.
- 16. If the locals are greyhounds.
- 17. An idiot with a cell phone is his own enemy.
- 18. Photos in social networks are a godsend for a spy.
- 19. How dangerous is artillery fire?
- 20. Artillery is not as terrible as they say about it.
- 21. Signs of an impending artillery raid.
- 22. It is difficult to prevent an artillery strike, but it is possible.
- 23. During an artillery raid, the main thing is calmness.
- 24. This cat has 9 lives, and the sapper has one!
- 25. Military traffic rules.
- 26. The night is dark and full of horrors.
- 27. Bullet is a fool.
- 28. Bac-bac...and over.
- 29. Attention! Sniper at work.
- 30. Where is the sniper hiding?
- 31. Fight with enemy sniper.
- 32. How to behave in places where a sniper works.
- 33. Don't snipe.
- 34. Personal weapon.
- 35. Problems of accuracy of shooting from AK Correctly.

- 36. Sight "3" and aim at the belt.
- 37. I don’t see - I don’t shoot.
- 38. I shoot - I hit.
- 39. Sometimes it happens...
- 40. AK and weapon tuning.
- 41. Military majors against fighting bums.
- 42. Sneakers, berets or boots.
- 43. A friend is a maid.
- 44. A soldier does not need extra property.
- 45. 150 years in service.
- 46. Always keep with you.
- 47. Without water neither there nor here.
- 48. War is war, but lunch is on schedule.
- 49. reeping enemies.
- 50. Rules of the military "tenant".
- 51. Dug in - stayed alive.
- 52. Trench—5 stars.
- 53. Hiking in need.
- 54. Sign. Garbage in position - to shelling.
- 55. Himself Aibolit.
- 56. So the bullet flew by and—yeah...
- 57. Anesthetize and do no harm.
- 58. Being captured is a bad, very bad idea.
- 59. There are no hopeless situations.
- 60. Don't drink alcohol, you'll become a blind man.
- 61. Tip.
- 62. War will not write off.
- 63. Don't pee, bro!
- 64. The most important thing. God with us!
- 65. We will go to heaven, and they will just die.
- 66. If the pamphlet goes to the enemy.

PRAYERS

- Troparion to the Cross and Prayer for the Fatherland
- Prayer of Orthodox soldiers before the battle
- Du'a of faithful Muslims, which helps to win

- The bullet leads the fly

Recipes

- Unleavened wheat cakes
- Baked potatoes in foil on charcoal
- Kules

Making Fire

- Scout Campfire (smokeless)
- Swedish candle - the simplest hearth
- Polaris
- rocket furnace
- DIY water filter

Because every war is unique in terms of methods of waging, the nature of the theater of operations and the bitterness of the belligerents, there is not and cannot be a single reference book for all cases of military activity. But military life, of which 80% of any war consists, is the same everywhere. Ignorance of its basics undermines the health of a fighter and leads to losses.

Therefore, veterans who fought in Afghanistan, the Caucasus and Ukraine did not describe in this brochure the features of fighting in the city, at sea or in space. Commanders and senior comrades will teach this. We simply summarized our experience of life in the war, collected the main thing that helps to survive and win.

Franz KLINTSEVICH,
Leader of the Russian
Union of Afghan Veterans and
Special Military Operations

military operations

Important!
Got the agenda. What to take to the recruiting station.

Don't panic. Do not believe the rumors and fools who claim that everything from a helmet to body armor must be purchased independently. Do not burden your family with expenses and unnecessary expenses. You will receive everything you need at the place of stay.

It is better to come to the collection point in a tracksuit and sneakers (sports shoes). Have with you:

- passport, military ID, driver's license;
- toiletries and shaving accessories for 1 month;
- adhesive plaster 2-3 packs;
- loperamide;
- folding knife with an awl (multi-tool), spoon;
- nail clippers (knipser);
- 3-4 pairs of socks;
- 2-3 sets of underwear (loose cut);
- 3-4 pairs of work gloves;
- a set of needles with threads (green, black, white);
- lighter, matches (preferably all-weather);
- a block of cigarettes (for smokers);
- laces for berets (110-120 cm);
- food and water for one day.

1. What is a special military operation?

Politicians called the actions of our army in Ukraine a special military operation. From the point of view of international law, this is true. And for its participants, this is a real war with blood, pain, bitterness of loss and joy of victory.

2. Great Patriotic War 2.0.

Just look at the list of countries that have announced sanctions against us and are helping the Ukrainian regime - Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Croatia, Norway, Denmark, Japan, Italy... They all fought against us. Today in Ukraine they are taking revenge on Russia for our Great Victory. So, for us, this is a continuation of the Great Patriotic War. And we, like our grandfathers in forty-five, are obliged to win.

3. In Ukraine, we protect Russia.

There is no Ukraine as a state, there is the territory of the former Ukrainian SSR, temporarily occupied by a terrorist gang. All power there is concentrated in the hands of the citizens of Israel, the USA, Great Britain, who organized the genocide of the indigenous people, "reducing" 20 million people during the years of "independence". To survive, people, like the Negroes in the United States once, work for pennies on European plantations. The brothels of Europe are filled with young Ukrainian women. Men are forced to fight against Russia.

The United States and Europe want to wage this war to the last Ukrainian. They don't need people. They need territory and resources. They prepared the same future for us. Therefore, fighting in Ukraine, we are defending Russia and saving residents of Ukraine from the genocide launched by Ukrainian and Western politicians.

4. Who are the Ukrainians?

More recently, 96.7% of Ukrainians were Russians. But for 30 years of independence, they were deprived of a normal education, culture, native language and turned into "wild" Russophobes.

They still have something left of the Russians. They, like us, were brought up on the exploits of their grandfathers who defeated fascism. They are the same brave fighters - steadfast on the defensive, daring on the

offensive. Someday, after denazification, they will become Russian again, but for now they are enemies. Cruel and insidious. This means that they must be beaten until they lift their hands up, without relaxing, until our very victory.

5. Features of the strategy of the Ukrainian army.

The West has been preparing Ukraine for war with Russia for 30 years. Realizing that we cannot be defeated in a fair fight, they chose the meanest strategy. Following the example of the Nazis, they organized a focal defense system in settlements. There they place battalion or company tactical groups, reinforced with artillery, sabotage units and modern reconnaissance equipment. The strongholds are equipped with cable internet, which allows online surveillance, transmission of commands and inflicting fire damage.

In addition to Soviet weapons, Ukrainian units are equipped with NATO ATGMs, rocket and artillery systems. Each platoon has quadcopters, thermal imagers and secure communications.

6. Ukrainian tactics - "Hit and run".

When Russian troops are detected, it is enough for the Ukrainian military to poke a finger at the screen of the tablet so that the coordinates of the target enter the unified battle management network, and the free artillery unit receives a command to open fire.

Artillery located in a shelter (workshops of factories, basements of shopping centers, etc.) advances to pre-prepared positions, strikes and hides in their shelters. Mobile sabotage groups complete the defeat of the enemy, which, after a short fire contact, return to their strongholds, hiding behind civilians.

7. Combat losses and not so.

The nature of the fighting in Ukraine is different from Afghanistan and Chechnya. In terms of saturation of the parties with heavy weapons, they are closer to the Second World War. This is evidenced by the loss statistics. Among the dead, up to 78% have gunshot and shrapnel injuries, 12% - bullet wounds, 10% - mine-explosive wounds.

And now the important thing! In war, up to 40% are non-combat losses. The reasons are violation of security measures when handling weapons, defeat from “friendly fire” due to lack of interaction with neighbors, traffic accidents, hazing, illness, poisoning with alcohol surrogates.

The Americans were unable to change the statistics of the causes of non-combat losses. But they almost doubled their number to 23%, obliging military personnel in the combat zone to constantly wear a helmet and body armor.

Conclusion 1: A helmet and body armor doubles the chance of survival.

Conclusion 2: Discipline and compliance with security measures help not to get into the statistics of non-combat losses.

8. Where we lose and how not to become a loss.

The enemy's success is most often the result of our mistakes. We suffer the main damage from artillery fire on the march, in places of concentration when setting tasks, when organizing a field camp or strong point, as well as from the actions of sabotage groups.

In order not to replenish the statistics of losses, you should follow simple rules.

1) On the march or on a halt, keep a distance between cars of at least 20-30 meters. This reduces mass casualties from precision weapons by 90%. Any boss who places equipment closer than 20 meters from another is a fool and a pest.

2) Dig in even in places of temporary location of units. Stopped - dig in. A small trench is a good shelter from shrapnel and shock waves.

3) Be constantly on the lookout. Wherever you are - on the front lines or in the deep rear - keep an eye on the sky and the surrounding area.

4) Organize yourself. The crew of each vehicle (squad) should become an independent tactical unit providing protection, camouflage, maintenance of military equipment, engineering equipment of positions, meals and rest for soldiers.

9. Thinking for three.

Minimizing losses allows the creation of autonomous combat groups within the unit.

The combat trio, formed on the basis of friendly relations, is the best order of self-organization of servicemen. It is formed in the squad around the collective weapons of the unit - a machine gun, a grenade launcher, etc., making up their calculation.

This distribution increases the effectiveness of heavy weapons and leads to a reduction in losses. If one of the fighters is wounded, the other two are able to quickly evacuate him and provide first aid. The engineering equipment of a firing position for three takes half the time than digging an individual trench. At the same time, while two are working with shovels, the third can observe, provide camouflage of the object, cook food, clean weapons, etc. At night, two are alternately awake and watching, one is resting.

10. Memo to the commander.

Commander, remember: your task is to manage the battle, life, relationships within the unit. And in order to become a good commander, you need to kill the militant in yourself and bring up the decider.

To begin with, throw out the ammunition from the satchel.

Leave two magazines for AKs and a couple of efoks. This is enough to stand up for yourself, and will deprive the temptation to wet the enemies "on your own".

What a commander really needs to have is a set of spare batteries for the radio station, good binoculars, a GPS navigator, a laser range finder, a thermal imaging monocular and chargers for them.

The Ministry of Defense does not provide these gadgets, so the commander purchases them on his own. It's time to get used to the fact that the commander, like any professional, must have personal working tools.

Provide your fighters with everything necessary, organize guards, equip positions, train subordinates in the use of all types of weapons. Then the commander in battle will not have to personally sit in the place of the gunner or mechanic.

Don't let anyone ignore you.

Take away the machine gun from the soldier who sent you in response to a fair demand for service. Let him fight with a shovel until he grows wiser.

The chief, who disrupted the delivery of food, ammunition, fuel to the unit - system, using all available means: from complaints to the higher command and statements to the military prosecutor's office, to hazing. He is a traitor and an enemy. By his inaction, he destroys you and the fighters entrusted to you.

Firmly demand clarification of the mission, providing communications and artillery support. Any refusals are ignoring you as a person and as a commander. And if the bosses dynamize you, then the fighters will also ignore you. Don't stoop to the level of terpila. Be the leader! Only in this way will you bring order to the unit and save your fighters.

11. Soldier's Truth.

In Afghanistan, the fighters of the Kunduz reconnaissance battalion had a tradition. On operations, they did not start eating until the commander took the spoon. True, this did not concern everyone, but only those commanders who, with their professionalism, ensured the fulfillment of combat missions and the preservation of the lives of their subordinates.

A good commander is a master of his craft. He constantly teaches fighters how to use weapons. In its positions, trenches of a full profile, observers are always at their posts, rest and food for personnel are organized according to allowances. He does not drink alcohol himself and does not allow relaxation among his subordinates. Calm in battle.

Controls the fire of the unit, but, if necessary, skillfully fires from any type of weapon. He stays even with his superiors, is not afraid to stand up for his subordinates, is not too lazy to fill out award lists for those who have distinguished themselves.

Such a commander must be protected in battle and assisted in his service. To speak honestly with him about problems, to put buzzers and loafers in their place, to drive out cowards.

If the commander “relaxes” bitterly, does not delve into the problems of providing and living for the personnel, does not engage in combat training, cannot organize service, and the personnel are left to themselves and

wander around the district in search of adventure, then this is a bad commander. It is necessary to leave him as soon as possible, because he and his unit are doomed to unjustified losses.

12. Survival Rule #1: Don't Stand Out.

The fighting in Ukraine has become a benefit of bes-pilots and all kinds of reconnaissance devices. The location of the unit is calculated from the movement of military personnel, smoke and the reflection of bonfires, heaps of garbage in positions - everything that looks unnatural and stands out on the ground. According to the same principle, snipers and gunners of heavy weapons choose the target. In order not to become their target, it is necessary to observe the main principle of disguise - not to stand out.

You should not show off and stand out in uniform among colleagues. New or fancy equipment is sure to attract the attention of the enemy, who will take you for a commander or a cool commando. Therefore, before putting on a new uniform, it must be thoroughly washed several times with a brush. After that, it will acquire softness and color that is pleasant to the body, blurring the contours of the figure on any terrain.

Another unmasking sign is your shadow. It is better to stay and move along the shady side of the street so that your silhouette and the cast shadow do not contrast with the general background.

In the forest or plantings, you need to move at a distance from the edge, behind the second third row of trees.

13. Not figs roam.

The main unmasking sign on the front line is movement. A soldier sitting in a covered trench or trench like a fox hole and even lying motionless in a firing position is not visible to the enemy. He becomes a target as soon as he begins to rummage around the position.

If you really have to move on the front line, then do not wave your arms, keep your elbows, hands and weapons close to the body. This helps to hide the contours of the figure.

And further. The active movement of cars and people in uniform betrays the location of the headquarters, warehouse, canteen - places of accumulation of personnel. And this is a priority target for enemy artillery.

Try to avoid such places near the front line and do not roam there unnecessarily.

14. Bored? Wait, it's coming.

Don't bunch up. The desire of people in moments of danger to stay in a group makes you a group target.

The movement of even a small group in a column one at a time with an interval of 4-6 steps arouses the interest of a reconnaissance drone operator and is guaranteed to end with an artillery arrival. Afghan Mujahideen, in order to avoid such a defeat, moved in pairs with an interval of up to 100-150 meters. A group of 2 is not as noticeable as a squad or platoon and is not of great interest as a target for artillery.

15. We do not need such a movie.

In addition to unmanned and radar reconnaissance equipment, our enemy is actively using video surveillance equipment - from cameras on the roads to smartphones for schoolchildren. This "movie" delivers intelligence information to enemy firing positions in real time.

In order not to become a "movie hero" in someone else's sight, you must constantly monitor the area around your location.

First, check the places where there may be observers or security cameras. As a rule, these are hills dominating the area, factory chimneys, buildings that offer a view of your location, poles at intersections or road sections with maximum visibility, power transmission line supports.

Detected observers or suspicious ambush are immediately destroyed by all available means of destruction. It is enough to de-energize CCTV cameras by interrupting the power wires.

As for shkolota with smartphones, for starters, you can ask for a camera to watch and “accidentally” drop it on the asphalt. After 5-6 such "views" the shooting stops.

16. If the locals are greyhounds.

All protest actions, sabotage, espionage and sabotage by the local population in the liberated territories are carried out from the command centers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Security Service of Ukraine

This means that, in accordance with the First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1978, article 45, protesters can be considered combatants who do not distinguish themselves shape, insignia, etc.

This makes it possible to detain local residents who impede the performance of their duties by our military personnel and treat them as prisoners of war, and in the case when locals pose a threat to the life and health of fighters, open fire on them.

Article 46 of the same First Additional Protocol to the Fourth Geneva Convention allows us to consider all local people who take photos and videos of our positions as potential spies. And this, in the conditions of hostilities, deprives them even of the right to be considered prisoners of war with all the ensuing consequences ...

But! Shooting at the unarmed is not our method. There are dozens of ways to define your status quo. Protesters and those who film our objects, for example, can be detained as prisoners of war, investigative actions can be carried out with them, and they can be sent to the disposal of the competent authorities. The main thing is to act quickly, decisively and with the ingenuity characteristic of our people.

17. An idiot with a cell phone is his own enemy.

Any turning on of a mobile phone in a combat zone leads to the detection of the subscriber with the establishment of his geolocation and subsequent artillery strike at the location.

The fact is that when using a SIM card in a smartphone, it automatically connects to a nearby tower and the Ukrainian cellular operator, seeing your Russian number, finds it, determining its location with an accuracy of 3 meters.

Moreover. When detecting your phone number, the Ukrainian mobile operator just needs to enter it into the NT-Locator application and start the search, after which not only the current geolocation and movement data become available, but also information about the subscriber himself, including the last name and home address . Therefore, do not be surprised if, after a phone call from the front line, your position is fired upon, and your relatives are called with threats, insults and extortion of money.

18. Photos in social networks are a godsend for a spy.

The location of your smartphone can also be determined by geotags - data in social networks for sharing photos and videos.

“If the user specified the location when publishing photo and video content, then any other user automatically gets access not only to the image, but also to the place where the picture was taken.”

The problem is that in the image information (EXIF data), smartphones with a GPS module indicate the date of shooting, day and exact time, country, city, address, GPS coordinates of latitude and longitude. And if the picture was taken inside the building, then also the exact address with the street name, house number and even the postal code.

The Ukrainian operator only has to upload your photos to the EXIF data viewing service and send you a 152 mm package or a Hymars package.

19. How dangerous is artillery fire?

The Armed Forces of Ukraine are armed with Soviet and foreign systems of cannon, rocket artillery and mortars close to them in terms of characteristics.

A cannon artillery shell and a mine emit a sound on the approach, reminiscent of the flapping of the wings of a dove. The sound of a flying rocket projectile is reminiscent of the sound of slate being pulled over sand. The sound of a break is sharp, short, with a characteristic crack of tearing metal. A black cloud of a mixture of dust and burnt explosive up to 2-3 meters high is formed at the site of the projectile rupture. At mines - up to a meter.

When undermining the most common 122 mm high-explosive fragmentation projectile in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 400-500 lethal (weighing at least 5 grams) fragments are formed. Half of them go into the ground and fly out of the affected area, losing their lethal force.

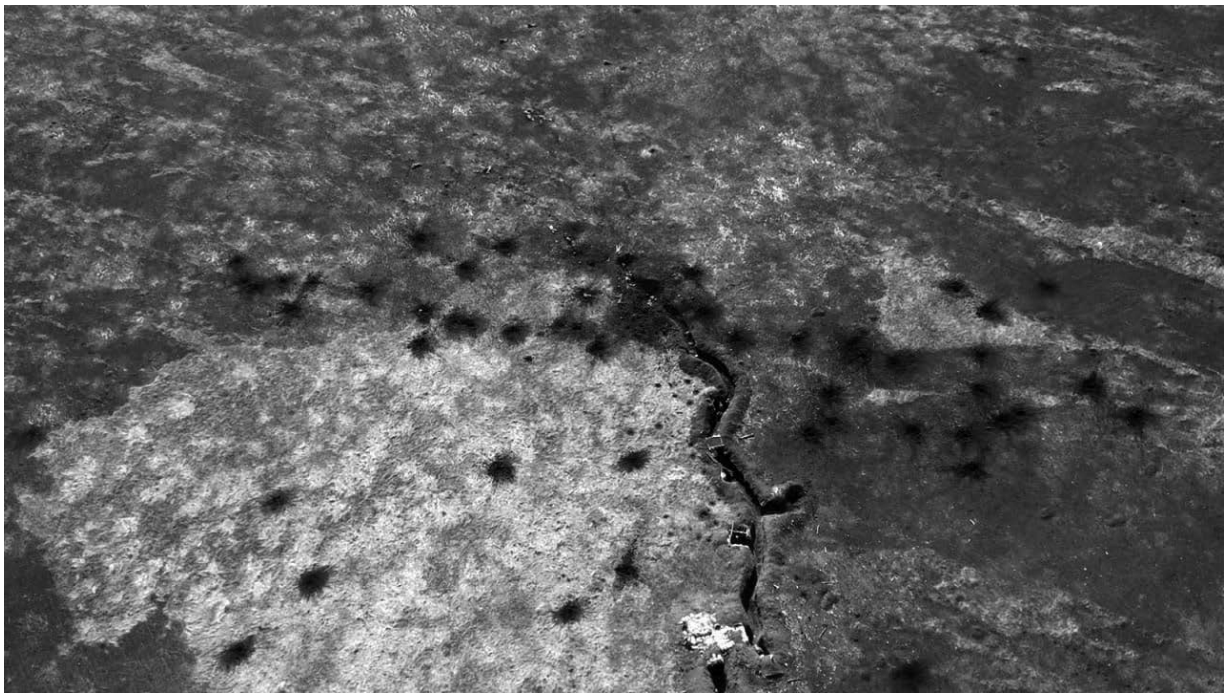
The effective radius of destruction on solid ground is 30 meters. On soft soils, when a funnel is formed 1 meter deep and 2 meters wide, the damage radius is reduced to 10 meters. The spread of fragments reaches 400 meters. The damaging factors of a 152 mm projectile are 1.5 times higher.

An 82 mm mortar fragmentation mine, when detonated, forms 150-200 lethal fragments with a radius of destruction of at least 18 m. The spread of

individual fragments can reach 100-150 meters. The diameter of the funnel at break is up to 80 cm. depth - about 10 cm. The damaging factors of a 120 mm mortar mine are 1.5 times higher.

20. Artillery is not as terrible as they say about it.

Calculations show that only 160 shells of 122 mm caliber, or 8-10 per soldier, are required to defeat a platoon in open areas. But to defeat 75% of the targets in an equipped platoon stronghold, 1250 high-explosive fragmentation shells are already required. In terms of - 60 shells per fighter. Taking into account the container, this is almost 2.5 tons, which still need to be delivered to the guns, unloaded, loaded into the barrel.



The conclusion is simple. An artillery attack is not as terrible as the reaction of untrained servicemen to it. Even a primitive trench for prone shooting, or a shell crater reduce the risk of dying or getting injured by 10 times. A steel helmet and body armor protect a person's vital organs from most fragments. The armor of armored personnel carriers, infantry fighting vehicles, fragments of shells and mines do not penetrate.

And further. It takes a howitzer battery 5 minutes to fire 160 shells at an identified target, and we have enough time to take cover from artillery fire or leave the affected area.

21. Signs of an impending artillery raid.

The appearance of unmanned aerial vehicles in the sky above the unit may be a harbinger of an imminent artillery strike.

The explosion of a smoke projectile (white smoke) near our positions means artillery sighting - the determination of installations for firing to kill.

Paired bursts of shells at our positions, one overshoot, the other undershot. The enemy uses a fork - a technique for capturing a target in range.

Urgently take cover or change position.

22. It is difficult to prevent an artillery strike, but it is possible.

As a rule, the artillery raid is carried out on a pre-identified target, so do not become a target, disguise yourself.

Fire correction indicates the presence of observers or technical means of artillery reconnaissance (drones, quadrocopters, cameras for fixing roads, etc.).

Quadcopters can be destroyed by concentrated unit fire, even from small arms. With light and medium UAVs, it is more difficult to control the front line of defense. Here we need electronic warfare and air defense equipment.

Artillery spotters can be within line of sight in objects dominating the terrain, from which a good overview of positions opens. Their presence is established by observers and suppressed by the fire of regular equipment of the unit.

23. During an artillery raid, the main thing is calmness.

Ukrainian gunners usually fire in series: 2-3 shots, 3-4 minutes pause to make adjustments, then again 4-6 shots to finish off. As a rule, there are no more than three such series.

If the artillery fire is rapid with a high consumption of ammunition, then our artillery is working and we must urgently establish cooperation to stop this "friendly fire".

At the first sign of shelling, immediately fall to the ground or dive into cover (under armor, into a trench, a recess in the ground, a shell crater, a capital structure).

Do not try to hide from the artillery attack under the trees. The projectile fuse (mine) will work when it hits a branch and forms an air blast, increasing the affected area.

Crawling movement. No running and panic.

If you come under artillery and mortar fire during the march, then leave the affected area at full speed. It is difficult for enemy artillerymen to calculate and conduct mobile fire. When you stop, you become a perfect, motionless target.

Help the wounded after shelling and in shelter, otherwise you will need help.

24. This cat has 9 lives, and the sapper has one!

1. The second reason for our losses after the artillery of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was mines. In the work on their detection and neutralization, there are several rules:

2. Do not dismantle or experiment with ammunition or try to defuse explosive devices found.

3. Watch where you're going. First, study the route at eye level - if there is any fishing line or wire stretched to an explosive device. Then look down at your feet. Of course, it is difficult to see the PMN hidden in the ground, but the PFM-1 “Petal” mine is quite distinguishable.

4. Detour of the destroyed sections of the road along the sides can be mined.

5. There will probably be another 2-3 mines near the place where the equipment was blown up.

6. The corpses of our fighters, on the territory of the enemy, are most likely mined for unloading. Before evacuation, they are moved from their place with a cable or rope.

7. The first question that is asked to the prisoner is where the mines are planted in the defense system of his unit.

8. Tripwire grenades will not protect you from enemy DRGs. Specialists will remove them without any problems, but their colleagues are guaranteed to be blown up.

25. Military traffic rules.

To avoid losses on the march, follow simple rules:

— distance between cars not less than 30 meters. This will exclude the possibility of hitting columns with concentrated artillery fire;

- to repel attacks on the flank of the convoy from behind the garden, the barrels of regular weapons of military equipment (tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers) are deployed in a "herringbone". Odd cars - trunk to the right, at an angle of 45o in the direction of travel, even - to the left. This provides an immediate focus of fire to defeat the enemy;

- the personnel is inside the armored personnel carrier (BMP), and not on top. The armor serves as a reliable shelter from bullets, fragments, and the absence of crowding on the armor excludes, in case of confusion, losses from one's own fire;

- observation over the armor, hiding waist-deep in the hatches, is carried out by the commander of the vehicle (in the direction of movement) and two observers (on both sides of the road). They are also involved in repelling an enemy attack with the fire of regular weapons.

The experience of military operations in Afghanistan and the North Caucasus has shown that a single movement (even combat vehicles) increases the risk of their attack by enemy DRGs.

26. The night is dark and full of horrors.

The appearance of night vision sights (NVD), including thermal imaging, gave rise to a lot of rumors about their exceptional effectiveness. In fact, all night devices are more useful as surveillance devices, but for effective fire they are not very good. Too many conditions must be met in order to successfully apply such a night light.

Among them are the possibility of its reconciliation on weapons, the state of the batteries, combat factors affecting operation, etc. The constant work of night vision devices is tiring, blinds the observer and makes him a target himself. The pupil of the NVD eyepiece illuminates the observer with a greenish glow, which is well observed through other devices. Therefore, it is necessary to turn on NVD only when necessary.

To protect yourself from an enemy with night vision devices, you must, firstly, observe blackout. Do not light fire or smoke. In the "night light" the light of a cigarette is noticeable at a distance of up to 500 meters, a burning match - up to a kilometer, the light from a fire - up to 8 kilometers.

Second, don't make noise. Human steps on soft ground can be heard up to 30 meters. Coughing and speaking - up to 100 meters. The scream and noise of a running diesel engine - up to 1000 meters.

Thirdly, it is necessary to choose low or closed places for moving at night, to avoid light clearings. Move from cover to cover.

And further. Night vision devices are illuminated by bright light sources. A bright fire in the neutral zone, illuminating jet cartridges launched along a flat trajectory towards the enemy, force him to stop observing and protect the lens of his device.

27. Bullet is a fool.

In combat operations in Ukraine, losses from small arms fire amount to 12%. Less than half of them (or 5% of the total casualty statistics) are dead. Such low efficiency of small arms fire is characteristic of all recent wars. For one killed in the Great Patriotic War, there were about 25,000 industrially produced cartridges, in Vietnam - already 250,000. And this, by the way, is 2.5 tons.

The low performance is explained by the psychological unpreparedness of the soldiers for a real battle. Most often, they fire towards the enemy without aiming, from the stomach, from the chest above the head, while "burning" an incredible amount of ammunition.

28. Bac-bac...and over.

More about archery. The range of effective shooting from modern types of small arms from an unprepared position does not exceed 150 meters, and the maximum hit is recorded at a distance of up to 75 meters.

Let us also take into account the features of automatic fire, which is characterized not only by an increased consumption of ammunition, but most importantly, by a large spread of bullets. If at 100 meters the first bullet of the line from the machine hits the center of the belt target, then the

second one flies 60-70 cm higher and to the right. The third and fourth bullets pass already 1.5-2 meters from the target.

Shooting combat, of course, is not for the weak, but you should not be afraid of it either. Irretrievable losses in such a battle, during the Afghan war, for example, turned out to be less than 0.05% of the total number of Soviet soldiers who went through it.

29. Attention! Sniper at work.

So, on average, half a "Ural" of rounds to bring down a fighter. And a good sniper spends no more than two bullets on hitting a target.

For this, snipers are not loved either by their own or by strangers. They are a headache for everyone. The enemy is kept in suspense by sniper fire, his own live in anticipation of a mandatory response for his deeds.

Signs of a sniper's work:

- any bullet hit in the head;

- hit against the background of sound masking - artillery or grenade launcher shot, etc .;

- selective bullet defeat of an officer, signalman, observer;

- single shot, into the wall near your position on any noticeable spot. This is an arrow at a specific landmark with a range;

- shooting a fighter walking last in the group so that those in front do not understand what is happening;

- a non-fatal wound of a fighter, followed by the defeat of all those who assist him;

- shooting the curious who fell for the bait in the form of specially planted nishtyakov - canned food, cigarettes, bottles, etc .;

- the appearance of a quadrocopter over your position during the shelling. The second number of the sniper pair is working with him. He corrects the fire.

30. Where is the sniper hiding?

In broken armored vehicles. Fire and smoke stay inside, the sound is muffled.

On the edge of the forest (landing) behind small shrubs or behind branches of trees hanging down so that the flash and smoke from the shot does not go beyond these branches.

From the depths of the premises located on the shady side of the building. In this case, the arrow is almost invisible, and in order to hide the flash of the shot, the snipers cover themselves with furniture.

In the window opening of the building, the sniper should be looked for in the right (from you) lower corner behind the natural cover for him (window corner, window sill, wall) that will be to his left.

In a trench under a fallen or specially located concrete slab, covering from stray bullets and shrapnel.

Previously, a sniper often used an artificial stump, modern shooters use an old tire. The embrasure in it is disguised as a natural impulse.

31. Fight with enemy sniper.

It all comes down to finding a sniper position and pouring everything that flies, burns and explodes there.

1. Calculation of the sector in which the sniper works:

The most prompt is the report of the observer who noticed the shot. If they missed it, then the survey of witnesses of the bullet defeat of our fighter, the study of the trajectory of the arrival of the bullet when hit, are used;

They give out a sniper of his support group (from 1-2x to 5-7 people) and quadrocopters of an assistant sniper. The drone flies no more than 20-30 minutes and returns, as a rule, to the operator.

2. Determining the distance to the sniper's position:

After determining the sector of the sniper's work based on data on the effective distance of bullet fire (hit in the head - 50-100 meters; in the body - up to 300 meters; fire "terror" (shelling everything that protrudes) - up to 500-600 meters) the approximate location of the sniper's position is established.

3. Sniper suppression

The best solution is massive shelling from heavy guns, mortars or MLRS in order to "plow" the detection square. The fire of regular tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers is very effective. Volley fire from RPGs and grenade launchers or such exotic things as attracting counter-sniper units will do. If they are, of course.

4. Anti-sniper prevention.

Having found any suspicious and suitable position for hiding an enemy sniper (an embrasure in a wall, a gap, etc.) near your positions, you should pour it with the fire of tank guns, infantry fighting vehicles, armored personnel carriers, RPGs and regularly fire from small arms, creating a threat to the enemy sniper, especially before our offensive.

32. How to behave in places where a sniper works.

Don't come out of hiding. Any movement is only running from cover to cover.

Determine places where the terrain features favor the work of an enemy sniper, and put up signs there with the inscription: “Attention! Enemy sniper at work!" It saved many lives during the war years.

The wounded by a sniper is evacuated from an open area in armored vehicles (if there is no risk of being hit by anti-tank firepower) by dragging from a shelter with a rope with a climbing carbine.

If you need to drag a load across an open area of fire, do it lightly by running or crawling through a dangerous place, and then pull up a heavy object on a rope.

33. Don't snipe.

Even if you are an excellent shooter and operate as part of a unit, do not conduct the so-called "hunt" from your location. The enemy will soon get tired of your shooting and an artillery or mortar strike of retaliation will surely fall on the heads of your colleagues.

Operate either as part of your unit or from a separate position.

34. Personal weapon.

The choice of personal weapons for a participant in a special military operation in Ukraine is small. Most often these are AKM, AK-74 and their

modifications.

7.62 mm AKM is heavier. Thanks to a powerful cartridge, it is not sensitive to dirt and powder deposits. The 5.45mm AK-74 is lighter. It is more comfortable to shoot from it. If you still have a choice, then it is optimal to take weapons for the ammunition used in your unit.

35. Problems of accuracy of shooting from AK Correctly.

A Kalashnikov assault rifle brought to normal combat allows you to confidently hit the handle of an aluminum spoon at 100 m. As for the complaints about the low efficiency of automatic fire, the main problem is the psychological unpreparedness of a person for a conscious perception of the battle and, oddly enough, an excess of ammunition.

A soldier of the Red Army reached Berlin with a wearable ammunition load of 70 rounds for a mosquito. Experienced auto-matchers during the Great Patriotic War said that one disk for 71 rounds was enough for them in the PPSh drum magazine. And it's not a shortage of ammunition. Simply,

the more experienced and brave the warrior, the less often he shoots. And if it fires, then for sure. Shooting in combat must be meaningful. Short, 2-round bursts or single, while changing position.

36. Sight "3" and aim at the belt.

The basis of marksmanship is the determination of the distance to the target. In the turmoil of the battle, there is no time to calculate the thousandth formula. Therefore, an experienced warrior sets the rear sight on the aiming bar of the machine gun at the number "3", which corresponds to a range of 300 meters, and aims at the middle of the enemy's figure. At the same time, at 100 meters of distance, the excess of the point of impact over the aiming point will be 25 cm for AKM, and 13 cm for AK-74 (this is for those who want to break the handle of a spoon).

If this is too difficult for someone, feel free to set the rear sight on the aiming bar to the “P” position. It corresponds to a point-blank range (440 m for AK-74, 350 m for AKM) when the height of the bullet trajectory is not greater than the height of the chest target, and the shooter can fire without taking into account vertical corrections.

37. I don’t see - I don’t shoot.

Constant moral and physical overstrain, fatigue, poor visibility - these combat factors seriously affect the psyche of a combatant. There is a desire to shoot at everything that can pose a threat. And then there’s the advice of the “experienced” - to wet everything that moves, keep the cartridge in the chamber all the time, shoot at every rustle. The result of such a "science" are killed and wounded colleagues.

Usually they fire, not seeing the target, unfired newcomers or finished cowards. If the former can still be taught, then the latter must be kept away. From them threat comes no less than from the enemy.

And also, crazy shooting - an excellent opportunity for the enemy to open our positions and inflict mortar or artillery strikes on them. Therefore, the observance of the principle “I don’t see - I don’t shoot” should become the main rule of any fighter. Do not allow co-workers to hold weapons loaded, twirl them in different directions, or point them at a co-worker. Even as a joke. Maintain constant voice contact with co-workers. Don't shoot without seeing the target.

38. I shoot - I hit.

A few life hacks for shooting combat.

In case of an unexpected encounter with the enemy or in conditions of limited visibility - in the forest, in tall grass, in an unmowed field - shoot low, at the level of the knee of the intended enemy. He most likely lay down or crouched so as not to be a target.

Fire in the building is best done from the depths of the room. So the sound of the shot is muffled, and the flash becomes hardly noticeable.

Approximately 90% of the world's population is right-handed. Therefore, when shooting at the flash of a shot from the enemy, move the aiming point half a figure to the right.

In the window opening of the building, the shooter should be looked for in the lower right corner from you - because the natural shelter for him - the corner of the window and the wall, will be to his left.

It is much more inconvenient to shoot to the right with a turn to the right than with a turn to the left. This is a psychophysiological feature of his body. Therefore, in battle, it is better to bypass the corners of buildings counterclockwise, staying away from these corners. With such a movement, the enemy loses the advantage.

Staying in one place in the course of a shooting battle without changing position means exposing yourself to additional risk.

It has been established that only a fifth of the personnel in battle act intelligently and conduct aimed fire. As a rule, these are commanders, snipers, machine gunners. When such fighters are detected on enemy positions, they are destroyed by concentrated fire of all means of the unit. After that, the enemy loses combat stability.

39. Sometimes it happens...

Even the most reliable weapons require maintenance and care. The main reasons for delays in firing a Kalashnikov assault rifle are a malfunction of the magazine and contamination of the rubbing parts of the weapon's mechanisms.

The faulty store is replaced by another, and the contamination of the mechanisms is eliminated by cleaning them.

Ideally, of course, clean the weapon after each shooting, which is unlikely in combat conditions. Yes, and you can't find gun lubricant RJ. Under these conditions, you can use kerosene, diesel fuel, WD-40 and even soapy water. The main thing then is to wipe the parts of the weapon with high quality and dry so that there are no traces of them left, which "acquire" dust and cause delays. In no case do not lubricate the weapon with automobile, transmission, and even more so vegetable oils. Having thickened, they tightly "glue" the moving mechanisms of the weapon.

40. AK and weapon tuning.

The ingenious designer Kalashnikov created a reliable and convenient machine gun, in which there is nothing superfluous that could cling, interfere or create discomfort for the owner. The machine is perfectly balanced for its design features. Therefore, tuning the machine with all sorts of devices has no functional meaning, but is an elementary show off of people who are far from real participation in hostilities.

Picatinny rails injure the palms, clinging, tearing clothes, and when crawling, they contribute to the contamination of weapons. A collimator sight, unlike a standard mechanical one, limits the view and does not allow the shooter to instantly transfer fire to another distance. On the 3rd-4th day, it, as a rule, is simply lost, loosened in the fasteners. Expensive flame arresters and DTCs do nothing to increase accuracy, but they disrupt the balance of the weapon and make it heavier.

Twin magazines connected with scotch tape or duct tape, you can recognize the headquarters or newcomers who want to look like tough fighters. In fact, twin stores are a sign of uncertainty and even fear. They say that their owner has not been in a real battle and does not understand that such magazines carry the risks of contamination and breakage, upset the balance of weapons, and make accurate shooting impossible.

41. Military majors against fighting bums.

There is no universal military uniform. The main requirement for it is the strength of the fabric and ease of wearing.

The fashion for a military uniform that has come to us with many pockets, zippers, patches, knee pads, etc. passes after the first two or three weeks of actual participation in hostilities.

The most important thing when choosing clothes for war is that it does not differ from the uniform of your unit, and the army as a whole. Otherwise, there are great risks of falling under the friendly fire of their own colleagues who mistook you for an enemy.

Experience suggested the need for year-round wear under uniforms of elastic moisture-wicking thermal underwear. It creates comfort, saves from scuffs, minor bruises, scratches, insect bites.

42. Sneakers, berets or boots.

The special operation in Ukraine presented a number of special requirements for military footwear. Firstly, all-weather and waterproof. Secondly, tensile strength and reliable protection of the legs from injury. Thirdly, the sole must be solid, provide good grip, and not be pierced by broken glass, rebar and sharp pieces of metal.

For these reasons, sneakers that have proven themselves in Afghanistan are not suitable for the Ukrainian theater of operations.

Uniform high-top boots "hold" the ankle well and protect the legs from cuts and injuries. This is where their advantages end. In the Ukrainian climate, they "die" after a couple of months of operation.

Tactical trekking boots are lighter, more comfortable, have moisture-wicking properties and good grip on the ground. In such boots, the risks of rubbing bloody blisters on your feet are reduced. But the really cool "Lowa" and "Haix" are not available because of the price of 25-30 thousand rubles, and in muddy conditions they live no longer than state-owned berets.

In these conditions, it is worth thinking about cowhide boots and footcloths. By the way, during the winter Arden operation, the Germans, shod in boots, were ill with pneumonia four times less often than Americans who wore boots.

43. A friend is a maid.

Socks in boots "live" for two or three days. Therefore, in a situation when they have become unusable, and there are no spare ones, you can use

footcloths, which are made of soft fabric.

From sheets, shirts, T-shirts, etc. cut out 2 strips of fabric measuring 35x75 centimeters. It is important that they are without seams and scars that rub the legs.

The footcloth fills more space in the shoe. In case of getting wet, it is easy to rewind it with the dry side on the foot, and the wet side on the lower leg, which minimizes abrasions during long walking.

It is permissible to wear wet shoes on dry socks and footcloths, but not vice versa. During the movement, it is possible to dry socks and footcloths, on the body, under the top layer of clothing.

44. A soldier does not need extra property.

No matter how weapons and military technologies change, the weight of equipment worn by a fighter of 30-35 kg remains stable for 150 years in almost all armies of the world.

What a fighter really needs to carry with him:
- regular weapons and ammunition (12 kg);
- helmet and body armor (9 kg);
– unloading vest (1 kg)
- small infantry shovel (1.5 kg);
- water - 1.5 liters minimum;
- dry rations (2 daily allowances) (2 kg);
- raincoat tent (1.5 kg);
- army bowler hat with a spoon (0.5 kg);
- socks (2 pairs);
- first aid kit;
- toiletries (0.5 kg);
– uniform, boots, belt (3.5 kg);
— raid backpack (3.5 kg);
Total: 37 kg.

And the commanders demand that the fighter carry an additional ammo, 10 offensive and defensive grenades, ammunition for heavy weapons of the unit, etc. You can't fight with that weight. Therefore, a wise warrior independently decides how to limit the load on the spine.

As a rule, to solve a combat mission not related to combat in the city, 4 magazines for a machine gun and 2 grenades in unloading, 1.5 liters of water and one small infantry shovel for two are enough. Total, with the form - 15 kg. Bulletproof vest and helmet (9 kg) - optional. The rest is stored in a backpack and transported in a combat vehicle.

However, if the battle caught you on the march, in full gear - dump everything superfluous without regret, leave weapons and ammunition. Collect the rest later.

45. 150 years in service.

In the tsarist and Soviet Army, all the property of a soldier was placed in a duffel bag made of tent fabric with a volume of about 30 liters. As 150 years of experience in its operation shows, nothing better could be invented. Brilliantly simple design. It is used as a backpack, as a filter for water purification, a head bag for accompanying a prisoner, a rakovka and everything that a soldier's ingenuity is capable of.

Own weight - 240 grams. The ideal useful volume allows you to accommodate everything that a fighter needs. A pea jacket and a sleeping bag are attached to the side straps, if necessary. All. You can't stuff anything extra into it.

The quilted straps of the duffel bag do not injure and at the same time do not interfere with aimed shooting with an emphasis on the shoulder. The bag is convenient as a support for shooting from a prone position. If necessary, it is not a pity to quit and act lightly.

Not fashionable, not aesthetically pleasing, but cheap and practical.

46. Always keep with you.

Small infantry (sapper) shovel - a fighter's best friend

You can't survive in a war without a sapper's shovel. A fighter must constantly dig in. The sapper shovel is an excellent tool for chopping blows. It can be used as an armor plate and even a frying pan for cooking.

The main condition for the versatility of a shovel is a sharp blade. With a stupid shovel, as with stupid people, you won't get much. The lower and side ribs are sharpened on the MPL from the front (concave) side, the chamfer width is 3-5 mm.

A knife is an absolute must for everyone.

In 99 cases out of 100, you will only need a knife for cutting bread, sausage or peeling potatoes. Well, of course, if there is a multitool, but it will not replace a simple kitchen knife with a blade up to 15 cm. And as for the militants with “tactical” gut cutters sticking out of the unloading, it’s like feathers in the tail of a peacock. More to impress.

Gloves - universal hand protection

The hands account for most injuries and injuries, and any tactical gloves with protective elements will protect them from injuries, cuts, and burns.

Full-fingered gloves are better than fingerless ones, but fingerless ones are easier to shoot.

If there are no tactical gloves, they, especially when digging trenches, will be successfully replaced by workers - 25 rubles per pair.

Important little things

"Knipser" is the correct name for nail clippers. Without care, nails will break, causing pain and discomfort.

Crockery: bowler, spoon, mug (preferably stainless steel).

Matches (preferably tourist, long-burning), lighter.

Scotch tape (skein). A very useful thing!

47. Without water neither there nor here.

In winter, a person needs about 2 liters of water per day, and in the heat this rate rises to 4 liters. Lack of water causes rapid fatigue. Therefore, whenever possible, a soldier must stock up on water. 1.5 liters is an individual water NZ, which must be stored in every soldier's duffel bag.

In a combat vehicle (usually in plastic canisters, tanks, etc.), a supply of water up to 100 liters per compartment is transported.

Where to get water.

To get started, study the map of the area where wells, springs, streams, lakes, rivers are marked. Such water is conditionally suitable for consumption, but after boiling or filtering it is completely. In this case, it is

good to have a portable filter for water purification in extreme conditions. (See in the Appendix: DIY Water Filter).

In settlements, water must be sought in the fire department, in hospitals, and sanitary and epidemiological stations. There are special storage facilities for disinfected water.

A decent amount of water after turning off the pumps remains in the water pipes in the basements of high-rise buildings. Especially located in the lowlands.

Water should be consumed as thirst arises in small portions, no more than 100-150 g. Anything more will immediately come out in the heat later.

48. War is war, but lunch is on schedule.

Participation in hostilities is hard work, requiring huge energy expenditures of the body. Therefore, our dry food (IRP), depending on the menu, contains from 4200 to 4700 kcal and provides the body with a sufficient amount of nutrients. But that's in theory.

In fact, there are two problems with dry pay. The first is that it doesn't exist. Second, he gets bored quickly. And dry ration weighs more than 2 kg and takes up a fair amount in a backpack.

In Afghanistan, fighters, leaving for a raid in the mountains, for landing or for combing greenery, took the most energetically valuable from dry land - meat, lard, sugar, condensed milk. No soups and cereals with compotes. At the same time, the weight was reduced three times, and the energy value - only 1.5 times. Additional food was provided by products obtained during the hostilities.

They ate, as a rule, twice a day - early in the morning and after sunset. We tried to diversify the diet and cook hot food (See in the Appendix: "Kulesh", "Unleavened wheat cakes", "Baked potatoes in foil on coals").

The optimal dish is kulesh. Thick soup from everything that is in the backpack plus cereals (any). Cakes are baked from flour. They are prepared for the entire department - in the evening, in shelter, in disguise, or in private houses left by residents, where there are stoves.

Hot food invigorates the body, digests much better and breaks down quickly without bloating and its accompanying problems - constipation or

indigestion.

In addition to gastronomic advantages, such catering contributes to team building, caring for comrades, and increasing the combat readiness of the unit.

49. Creeping enemies.

During the Second World War, 96 soldiers out of 100 suffered from pediculosis. The basis of the army of parasites were body lice. In addition to the discomfort of unbearable itching, they carry infectious diseases - "trench fever" and typhus. The number of victims of these diseases exceeded combat losses.

Existing effective sanitizers, as well as chemicals for pest control, are often not available on the front lines.

Our fighters have found an ingenious solution to this problem. In a clean barrel (large pan) at such a height that the form laid on them did not touch the bottom or walls, two pieces of wood were inserted crosswise exactly along the diameter. After that, clothes were hung on them, subject to pest control and tightly closed with a lid.

The barrel was placed on stones and a fire was kindled under it. Half an hour later, in a red-hot barrel, all the parasites died.

There are also known methods of dealing with lice, such as long-term boiling of the form, up to an hour, washing in gasoline, freezing (up to 12 hours in the refrigerator) and digging into the ground, in which a small edge is left at the top, on which lice are collected for subsequent destruction.

And one more detail. It is noticed that the advancing army suffers less from pediculosis. Active, determined, cheerful fighters have almost no lice. But they can often be found in cowards and whiners.

50. Rules of the military "tenant".

Under the conditions of total reconnaissance conducted by our enemy, it is, of course, best to be located in populated areas, on the territory of industrial enterprises with a system of basements and bomb shelters. The equipment is hidden in the workshops.

It is necessary to be placed in the private sector in the 2nd or 3rd line of houses, while setting up guards 50-100 meters from the outskirts of the settlement.

Choose to stay a house with a basement and a source of water (well). It is better if the basement is taken outside the house and stands separately. It will be a reliable shelter in case of shelling.

Do not stay in the most conspicuous and large houses. They are most likely shot, or mined. Our intelligence officer Ilya Starinov destroyed German headquarters during the war years by mining such buildings. And today, Ukrainian missilemen are destroying ours where the chiefs did not study military history, they love luxury and comfort.

Do not set up a position next to a clearly defined landmark (corner of a grove, a power line line, a separate building, a house on the outskirts of a settlement, administrations, etc. This place will be hit by the very first artillery shot, because its coordinates are easily calculated on the map.

If you happen to settle down in a field or steppe, then do not be lazy. Swarm the main position and a couple of false ones, into which you dump garbage and household waste, you make a fire there, if you need a fire - in short, you demonstrate active habitation. On the main one, there is a minimum of movement. Unearthing 2-3 company opniks is hellish work, but this is a sure way to deceive the intelligence and artillery of the enemy in order to survive.

In all cases, as experience shows, it is better to withdraw military equipment from positions so as not to provoke artillery fire and cover it no less than a kilometer from the main opornik, providing 2-3 advance routes to it.

51. Dug in - stayed alive.

With an artillery strike, the chances of a soldier surviving in a trench are 10 times higher than those of a non-dug in one, and due to the massive use of long-range weapons by the enemy, the concepts of front and rear are blurred. Danger is everywhere now. Therefore, those who really fought do not consider it shameful to dig a trench for themselves.

On a halt during the march, on the front line, when it is not possible to build a strong point of the unit, in the places of deployment of the second

echelon - as a rule.

Trenches are dug at least 1 meter deep and 80-90 cm wide so that two people can sleep side by side, warming each other, and the raincoat tent is wide enough to protect from the weather.

Coniferous branches, straw, etc., laid on the bottom, will save you from dampness. If conditions permit, the trench is covered with branches, slate, plywood, sprinkled with soil, which serves as a shelter from small fragments. In the cold season, in such a trench, you can place a "Polaris" or a mini rocket stove (See in the Appendix "Scout's fire (smokeless), "Swedish candle - the simplest hearth", "Polaris", "Rocket stove").

If there is time, the trench is equipped with a "fox hole" - a niche in the side wall facing the enemy.

Sometimes, when equipping platoon and company strongholds, commanders involve equipment that is not adapted for such work. Most often, road graders. As a result, instead of a narrow trench protecting the fighters from bullets and shrapnel, a crooked pit with crumbling edges is obtained. It does not save from artillery fire, it does not cover from reconnaissance quadrocopters, and in bad weather it turns into a muddy pond. Not a shelter, but a trap for his own unit.

fig. 2. Drainage groove at the bottom of the trench

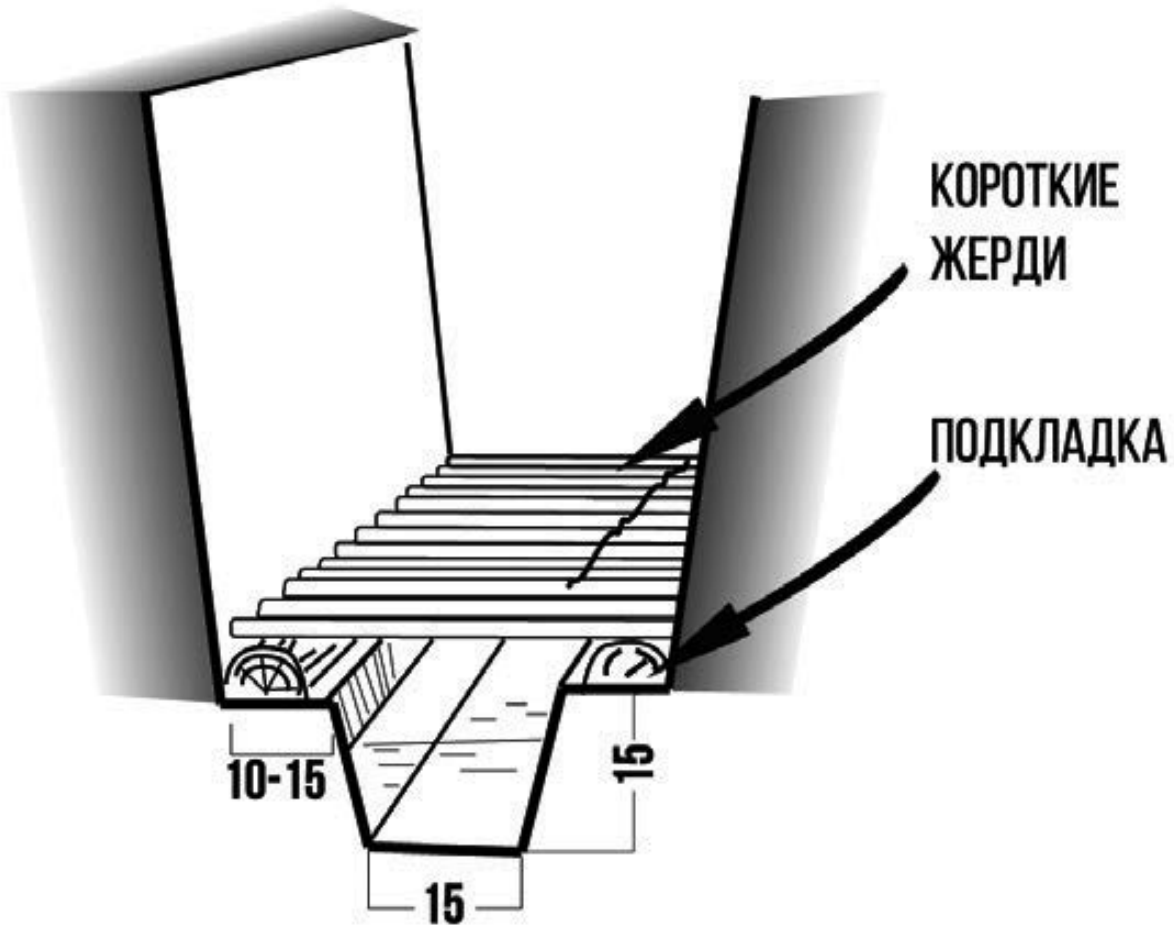


fig. 3. Covered drainage ditch at the bottom of the trench

Another ambush during the construction of the supporting structures is associated with the lack of a drainage system at the bottom of the trench. Without it, the trenches in the rain fill with water and mud, which create discomfort for the inhabitants.

A drainage ditch to the depth of the shovel bayonet (20 cm) is dug out for the entire length of the trench at its rear side and goes to the lowest point of the support, where a catchment well is arranged (See Fig. 2). The damp and viscous bottom of the trench is covered with gravel, sand or straw.

In the presence of time material and material, a drainage ditch is arranged in the middle of the trench, overlapping it with a deck of boards or poles (See Fig. 3).

52. Trench—5 stars.

Where the fighting has acquired a positional character, and the fighters are forced to live for months in damp trenches, if you are not lazy, you can get comfortable.

To do this, abandoned vehicles are buried in the ground at a position - a minibus, a station wagon, a bread truck booth. Everything will fit.

Seats are thrown out of the cabin, the floor is leveled with flooring and sleeping places of increased comfort are ready. Precipitation, cold, shedding of earth and groundwater is nothing to this "hotel". And if the trench is well deepened, disguised and securely covered from above, then it can be considered as a dugout of an increased comfort class.

53. Hiking in need.

Under these conditions, constant reconnaissance by the enemy of targets using drones and mining of the routes of advancement of our troops turn a campaign of necessity into a kind of quest with an unpredictable result.

The traces of this, so to speak, activity, scattered by the wind across the fields and plantings, unmask defensive positions, and in order not to “fly in” at the most inconvenient moment, it is necessary to hide the latrines as carefully as possible. It is better to organize them in enclosed spaces - abandoned houses, workshops, farms.

In oporniks located outside settlements, a latrine is arranged 30-40 m behind the front trench and connected by a communication course. The length of the ditch of the latrine is determined at the rate of 2-3 m per compartment. For its arrangement, boards or shipping pallets with sawn holes are used (See Fig. 4 and Fig. 5).

It is even more difficult to send natural needs on the march, or on the offensive. A landing trip is fraught with risks of running into a trip wire or an enemy DRG. No matter how ridiculous it may sound, but in Afghanistan, for example, it was customary to cover a comrade in this situation.

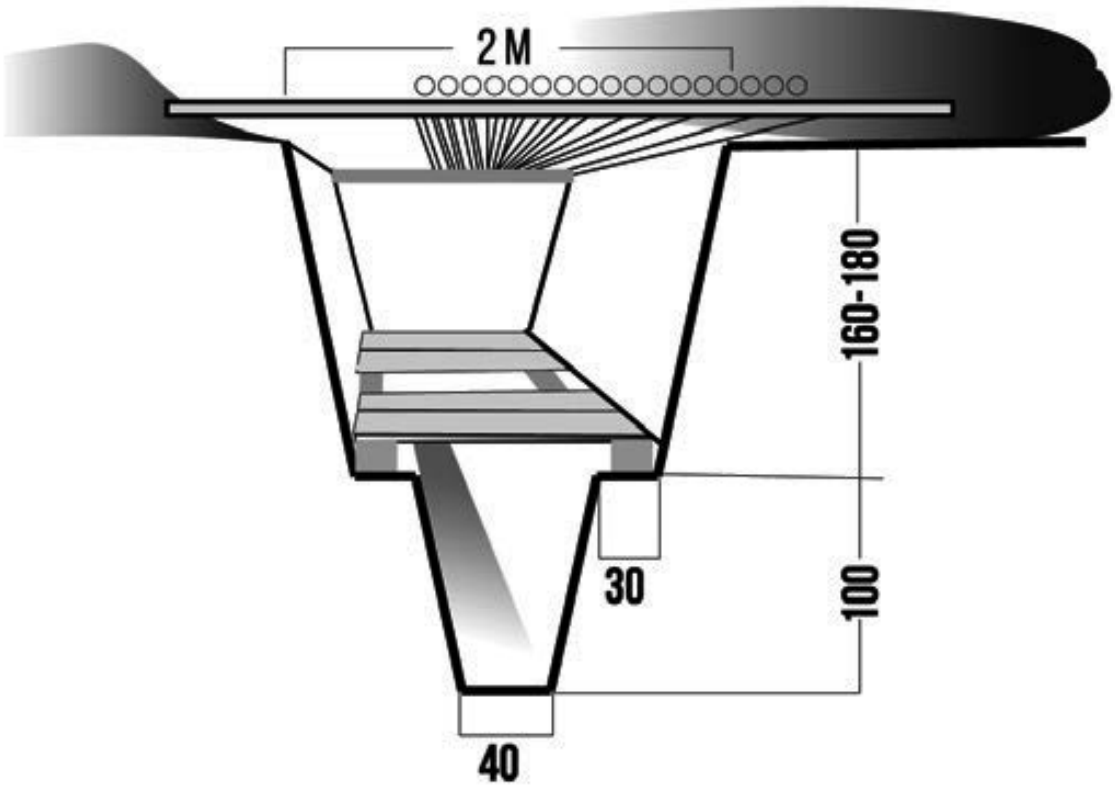


Fig. 4. Outhouse in a trench

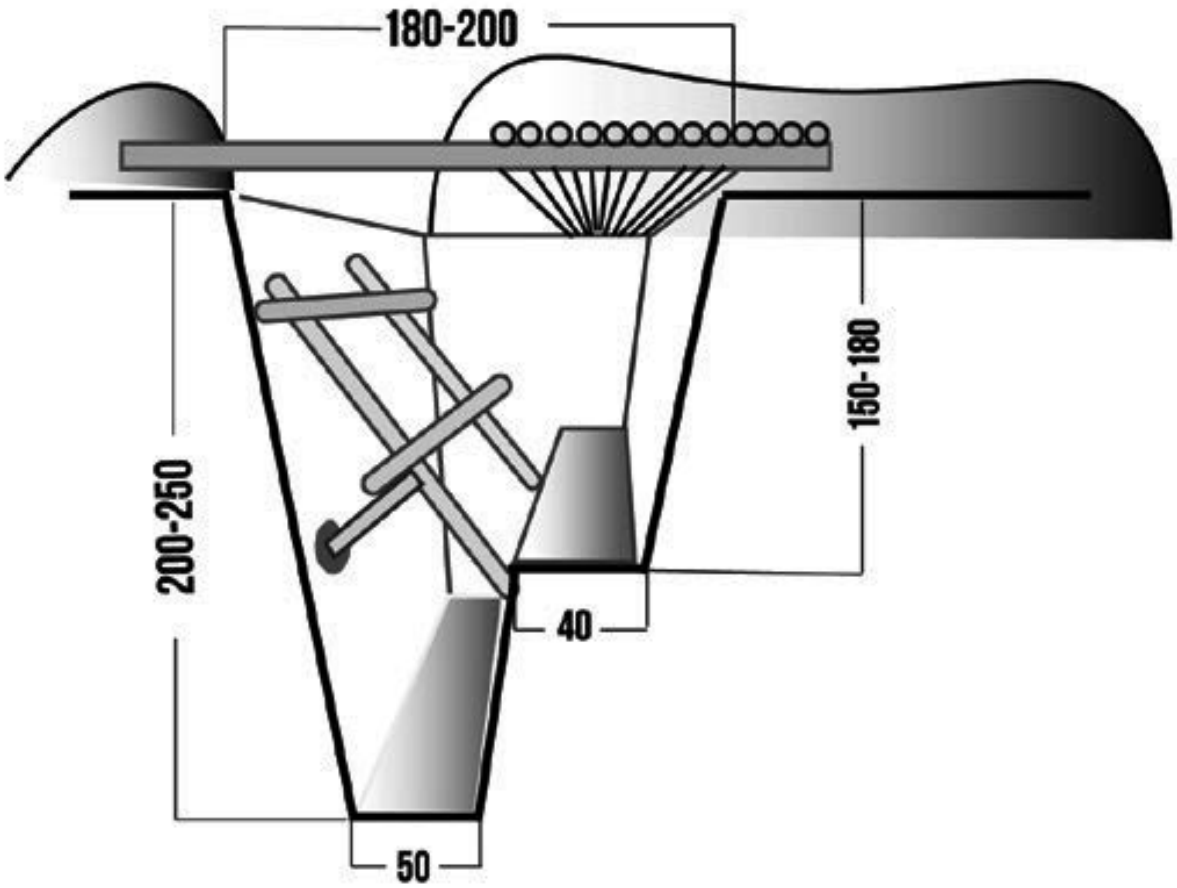


Fig. 5. A latrine in a trench equipped with a pallet equipped with poles

Veterans who went through the Great Patriotic War said that it was important to accustom the body to the toilet in the morning, before dawn. And for this you do not need to devour the entire dry ration during the day and supplement it with products found in abandoned houses.

And in general, it is better to have an empty stomach before a fight: if you are wounded in the stomach, there is less chance of peritonitis.

54. Sign. Garbage in position - to shelling.

The enemy chooses to strike the weakest link in our defense. Artillery strikes are inflicted on it, it is stormed by enemy infantry and gutted by reconnaissance.

Calculating the weak link is easy. By the amount of garbage in the position, not only the number of defenders is determined, but also the nature of the organization of the service.

Garbage is a direct result of low discipline. The mess in the trenches - linen on the ropes, rubbish on the parapets, the filthy landings and fields around the opornik due to the lack of a latrine speak of the absence of a firm commanding hand and the uncontrollability of the unit, where everyone lives their own lives. And this is the weak link, which will definitely be hit.

If you are unlucky with the commander, then the fighters themselves must protect themselves. To do this, you need to ensure that garbage is always covered in positions. In niches equipped with plank covers, if the trenches are located outside the settlement. In a garage closed from the wind, a building, a basement - if in a city or village. So that the orderlies daily sprinkle the ditches of latrines with earth. This will save the position from an unpleasant smell, painful microorganisms, birds, rats and other living creatures. So that each fighter works daily to strengthen the trenches and turn the opornik into an impregnable fortress.

Only in this case, the enemy will not dare to storm it, realizing that he will deal with a strong spirit of the garrison.

55. Himself Aibolit.

Our body is a self-organizing system and the higher the voltage, the more internal reserves it connects to our protection. Even in the most difficult conditions of trench warfare - in the cold, in wet and freezing clothes on the body, the fighters practically do not get sick. Therefore, it makes no sense to keep a warehouse of medications with you. But all kinds of infections and infections, entailing suppuration, dysentery and eczema, really cause a lot of problems. Therefore, at every opportunity, you should wash your clothes, wash your feet, hands, groin, armpits, and dry your shoes.

What is really useful to a fighter and should always be at hand:
- hemostatic tourniquet;
- IPP
- an individual dressing bag or bandage 10cm x 5m;
- a set of bactericidal adhesive plasters of various sizes and an adhesive plaster in a roll;
- 2-3 gauze or cotton napkins.

Of the tablets - loperamide - a remedy for indigestion. Two tablets at once, plus one after each emptying, but not more than four per day. There is a risk of getting the opposite effect. Allergy sufferers - antihistamines prescribed by a doctor. From the middle of summer until frost in Ukraine, the strongest allergen, the ragweed grass, actively blooms. As well as drugs prescribed by a doctor on a regular basis.

56. So the bullet flew by and—yeah...

Rapid bleeding and pain shock is the cause of death in half of those who died from gunshot wounds. 30% of such wounded die within the first hour after being wounded. These are medical statistics. It is possible to change it, saving the lives of our fighters, by learning how to properly provide first aid to the wounded. Training in this matter is useless. You will not become a military field surgeon anyway. Therefore, in an extreme situation, when injured, two requirements must be met: - the first. If a wounded person is bleeding in front of you, we inject promedol. To do this, with a strong movement, at a right angle, insert the tube needle for its entire length into the soft tissues of the buttocks, thigh or shoulder, squeeze out the entire contents of the syringe and remove the needle; - second. The wounded limbs are pulled with a tourniquet with all the force, to the maximum, until the bleeding stops and after that we bandage the wound. Indicate on the tourniquet the time of its application. You can not keep the tourniquet for more than two hours. It is necessary to weaken and drag above the first place of imposition. For a wounded person in the chest or abdomen, after an injection of promedol, we plug the wound with a bandage, cotton wool, cloth, IPP wrapper and bandage it tightly. We hand over all the wounded to the doctors as soon as possible.

57. Anesthetize and do no harm.

Promedol is an anesthetic used for wounds and injuries, a narcotic analgesic. The action of promedol comes in 10-20 minutes and continues after a single dose for 3-4 hours.

It makes no sense to inject more than one tube of Promedol when injured. The analgesic effect is not enhanced, but the wounded may die. The drug depresses the respiratory center.

After the injection of promedol, in a conspicuous place on the wounded person - on the form, on the face, chest, write the time of injection.

If you are injured in the head, you cannot inject promedol.

58. Being captured is a bad, very bad idea.

They are captured for various reasons. The wounded, unconscious, left without ammunition and commanders. But most often out of stupidity - he got lost, went to the village for cigarettes, fell asleep at the post. Voluntary surrender also happens, but this is a matter of psychiatry.

The one who considers captivity as a way to save his life is mistaken. Being captured is a very bad idea.

During the Great Patriotic War, 63.4% of Soviet prisoners of war died from hunger, disease and torture. More than half of the prisoners died in Afghan captivity. Ukrainian soldiers are also creating hell for our prisoners of war.

Behind the bestial cruelty towards our prisoners lies the awareness of inferiority and the centuries-old fear of the enemies of the Russians. And for them we are all - Chechens, Tatars, Buryats, Abkhazians, Udmurts - Russians. To humiliate a defenseless prisoner, to torture, castrate, kill - for our enemies is a kind of act of self-affirmation. And for us - an unacceptable zapadlo.

We don't torture prisoners. To save the life of a surrendered enemy is a charitable and legally correct matter.

59. There are no hopeless situations.

Anything happens in a war. You can meet an enemy superior in strength, get surrounded, be left without ammunition. The main thing in such a situation is not to panic.

If you don't know what to do, drink some water. This will take the pressure off. Choose a safe hiding place and lie down. For this, a forest, planting or industrial zone is best suited. Through them, then it is best to break out of the environment.

Try to wait until dusk. Firstly, it is difficult for an opponent at dusk to figure out where one's friend is, where someone else's. Secondly, an open

sight on a machine gun is no longer effective, a night sight is not yet used so as not to illuminate the matrix, thermal imaging sights are still rare, which means that shooting at you will not be as effective as during the day. Often twilight is accompanied by fog and this also helps you to remain unnoticed.

If found, change cover as soon as possible. It is difficult to hit a running person even at a short distance.

If the enemy is pursuing, and you have no strength left to break away, organize an ambush on him. Let go and shoot point-blank. Burdened with the wounded and dead, the pursuers will lose all interest in you.

Going out to your own is better during the day. Less risk of falling under "friendly fire". Until then, even if you meet our fighters, stay in cover. Making sure that you see your own, attract their attention, make it clear that you are not an enemy. Only then do you come out of hiding.

Do not give up! Never!

60. Don't drink alcohol, you'll become a blind man.

Nothing, perhaps, did the army more harm than the legends about the benefits of the People's Commissar's 100 grams. A drunk person will either get hurt or killed, no question.

Drunk noise will attract the attention of the enemy, and he will throw mines into the trenches or send the DRG to you. For a sniper, a drunken fighter is an easy target. A drunk, without understanding, can open fire on his own. And stupid orders, hazing. All this is alcohol.

If you can't stop your colleagues from drinking, leave. It doesn't end well.

The only thing vodka is good for in war is for rubbing the body when there is no way to bathe and for softening the skin in boots. The ankle boots are abundantly moistened from the inside with vodka and worn on the leg until it dries.

61. Tip.

Bakshish in Eastern languages literally means a gift. If you take it wider - a trophy. Money, jewelry, all kinds of gadgets, cars - everything that was

of value in civilian life is worth absolutely nothing in war. The main value in war is life. And in order to preserve it, one must leave all thoughts about the material and live in war.

It has been noticed that as soon as a fighter begins to roam behind the bakshis through abandoned houses - consider that he himself signed his own verdict. War does not tolerate marauders and cleans them up first. Rest assured, bakshishniks will collect all the mines in the area, fall under friendly fire from their neighbors, illuminate your positions, expose themselves and you to enemy artillery.

But the most vile thing is that baksheesh change people. Cheerful, the hero, they turn into a coward and a miser who lives only for the sake of his trophy. Such a fighter becomes a burden. It's of no use. Around him conflicts and quarrels. You must stay away from him. According to the law of karma, it is in his trench that the largest shell will fly, the most accurate bullet, or the most corrosive investigator will come. No one has canceled the criminal offense for looting.

62. War will not write off.

If someone believes that one can “relax” in war without observing the written laws and unwritten customs of war, then he is mistaken.

The first months of confusion and confusion in the NWO are over. The military police and counterintelligence agencies were at full strength. All crimes committed by military personnel will be disclosed without fail.

Almost 80 years have passed since the end of the Great Patriotic War, and investigators are still looking for and finding war criminals.

Today, in the era of information technology and total digital control, it is impossible to hide the facts of murder, violence, and robbery. Russian special services, as practice shows, get all sorts of "shaitans", wherever they hide. This applies to all those who have committed crimes - both VSE soldiers with mercenaries, and our military personnel, regardless of rank and position.

63. Don't pee, bro!

In fact, fear is just a reaction of the body to danger; within reasonable limits, it helps to avoid a lot of trouble. Fear, for example, of an artillery

attack makes us dig deeper into the ground. Fear of the sniper prompts you to move in dashes.

Fear disappears as we gain combat experience, when we understand that not every bullet is in the forehead, and not every projectile is in your trench. So it turns out that fear in war is a derivative of the lack of information about the enemy and his capabilities.

The easiest way to overcome your fear is to be in a team, next to experienced fighters, when there is an opportunity to speak out. Friendly - "Don't piss, brother!" works in battle better than any tranquilizer. And emotional relaxation helps a lot - obscene language to the enemy. But the first remedy for fear is the offensive actions of our army. When you see with your own eyes the broken enemy equipment, its crushed positions, screwed up or captured ukrovoyaks, pitiful exhausted and dirty, it comes to understanding that the devil is not really as terrible as he is painted.

64. The most important thing. God with us!

"God leads us, He is our general!" - wrote the great Suvorov in his book "The Science of Victory". Sincere faith in God, the primacy of the spiritual over the material - this is the main secret of the victories of the commander and his miracle gods.

“Neither hands, nor feet, nor the mortal human body wins, but the immortal soul, which rules with both hands, feet, and weapons, ...”, “Without prayer, do not draw weapons, do not load guns, do nothing on start!”, “Pray to GOD: victory comes from HIM!” Suvorov teaches us. (See in the Appendix “Prayer of Orthodox Warriors Before the Battle”, “Troparion to the Cross and Prayer for the Fatherland”, “Du’a of Faithful Muslims that Helps to Win”).

And Alexander Vasilievich firmly knew that there was no death, and death in battle was just a stage on our path to God.

The test of war is a kind of purgatory, after which we purify our souls and gain faith, and God's providence is to accept our souls, or leave them on Earth for only Him alone knows the future.

65. We will go to heaven, and they will just die.

The fact that Russia and we, its soldiers, are fighting today on the side of Good is evidenced by the fact that thousands of Russians of all nationalities and different religions, without coercion, at the call of conscience, became soldiers in order to fight evil. This happened only once in history - during the Great Patriotic War, where our grandfathers fought against raging fascism.

Today we, Orthodox and Muslims, Buddhists and shamanists, are fighting in the same ranks against Ukrainian nationalism and the world Satanism behind them.

And, perhaps, our President was not joking when he said that "... we, as martyrs, will go to heaven, and they will simply die." Probably, Putin knew something that it was not time to talk about.

66. If the pamphlet goes to the enemy.

Let them read. Sooner or later Ukrainians will become Russians again, because they have always been Russians. And the more current fighters of the Armed Forces of Ukraine save their lives, the fewer tears their loved ones will shed.

The special military operation will end, and the current Ukrainian servicemen will once again be shoulder to shoulder with the Russian soldiers to resist the West, which provoked this fratricidal war.

The Romanians and Finns fought together with the Germans for three years against the USSR, and then, as soon as the boot of a Soviet soldier set foot on their land, they turned their guns against the Nazis.

It has always been so. So it will be this time.

Troparion to the Cross and Prayer for the Fatherland

Save, O Lord, Thy people, and bless! Your property, giving victory to the enemy, and Yours; keeping by Thy Cross domicile.

Translation: Save, O Lord, Your people and bless those who belong to You, helping to defeat enemies and preserving Your holy Church by the power of Your Cross.

Prayer of Orthodox soldiers before the battle

"My Savior! You laid down Your life for us to save us. You also commanded us to lay down our lives for our friends, for those close to us. Joyfully I go to fulfill Your holy will and lay down my life for the Tsar and the Fatherland. Arm me with strength and courage to overcome our enemies and grant me to die with firm faith and the hope of eternal blessed life in Your kingdom. Holy Mother of God, save me under your roof."

Du'a of faithful Muslims, which helps to win

This du'a the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) Almighty) committed personally entering into the fight against enemies of Islam

Oh God, the Revealer of the Book is swift in reckoning, defeat the parties. O Allah Defeat them and shake them.

“Allahumme munzil al-kitab sarig al-hisab, ih-zim il-ahzab. Allahhumma-hzimhum wa zalzilhum."

Oh, God, who sent down to us the Noble Koran, before which we have to answer. Help win over the enemy. Scatter and overthrow their community. (Nawawi, al-Adhkar: 188).

The bullet leads the fly

In the field, we bring weapons to normal combat.

1. Move an empty ammo box 100 meters from the shooter's position.

2. Fix a standard sheet of paper (A4) on it, with two drawn lines. Vertical in the middle. Horizontal at the height of the reference point for its type of weapon (see Fig. 6 and the Table of Instructions for Bringing Weapons to Normal Combat).

Table of instructions for bringing weapons to normal combat

(For everyone: range — 100 m, sight — "3", number of cartridges — 4)

Weapon Type	The excess of CT over TP	Permissible deviation STP from CT	Deviation of the STP when moving the mouse By height	By direction
AK-74	13 cm	5 cm	1 turn- 20 cm	1 mm-26 cm
AKM	25 cm	5 cm	1 turn- 20 cm	1 mm-26 cm
PK	15 cm	5 cm	1 turn- 12 cm	1 mm-16 cm
SVD	16 cm	3 cm	1 turn- 16 cm	1 mm-16 cm

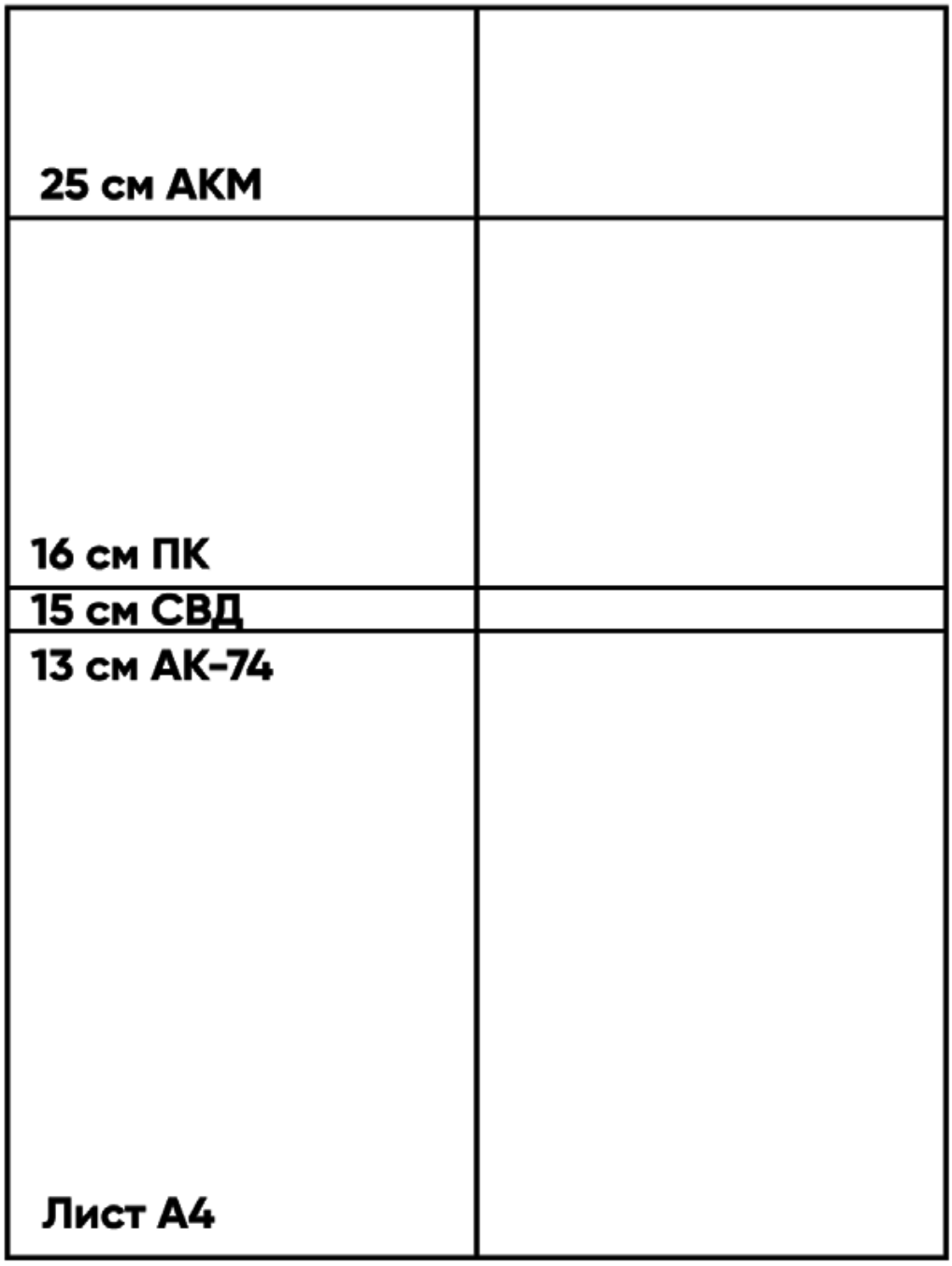


Fig. 6. Target for reduction

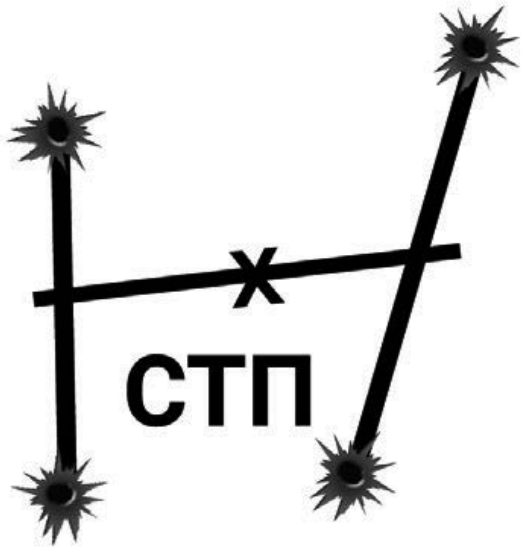


Fig. 7. Determination of the average point of the weapon to the normal combat ki hit (STP) for four (simplified) holes in the target

3. From a prone position with an emphasis (duffel bag) fire 4 single shots at the target. Sight "3". Aim under the edge of the target.

During normal combat of the machine gun, the average point of impact (see Fig. 7.) must coincide with the control point or deviate from it in any direction by no more than 5 cm.

4. If the middle point of impact (STP) deviates from the control one in any direction by more than 5 cm, then the position of the front sight is changed: if the STP is lower than the control one, the front sight must be screwed in, if it is higher - unscrew it; if the middle point of impact is to the left of the control point, move the front sight to the left, if to the right - to the right.

Where the shift of the STP is, we shift the front sight there. The bullet guides the fly.

When moving the front sight to the side by 1 mm, the STP shifts by 26 cm when shooting at 100 m from a machine gun. One full turn of the front sight moves the STP along the height by 20 cm.

5. The correctness of the front sight movement is checked by repeated shooting.

Table of instructions for bringing weapons to a normal fight

(For everyone: range - 100 m, sight - "3", number of rounds - 4)

Unleavened wheat cakes

Fresh bread is a rarity in the war, and crackers and biscuits quickly become boring. To prepare fresh cakes, you need 20 minutes of free time, a glass of flour, a third of a glass of water and a spoonful of vegetable oil.

Mix all the ingredients and knead the dough.

Let the dough “rest” in the bag for 15 minutes.

We cut the dough into small pieces and roll them into cakes 3-4 mm thick. We spread them on a heated surface (frying pan, iron sheet, etc.) and fry on both sides until brownish spots form.

You can sprinkle the cakes with spices or add salt to taste.

Baked potatoes in foil on charcoal

Simple and uncomplicated food is tasty and healthy, and food foil allows it to bake evenly and not burn.

We pierce the potatoes in several places. Lubricate with vegetable oil and salt. Wrap in several layers of food foil. We put the potatoes on the coals of the fire. Turn over after 10 minutes. Bake on the other side for another 10 minutes. When the potatoes are ready, cut in half right in the foil and enjoy.

Kules

A traditional camping dish, thick, simple and satisfying.

For a serving, pour a can of pork stew into a soldier's kettle and heat it up. Add a small chopped onion and carrots and simmer for 5-7 minutes. Pour water into this meat and vegetable mixture. After boiling, add a pinch of salt and half a mug of millet or any other cereal. Add a couple of chopped potatoes and stir-fry until ready for 25-30 minutes.

Making Fire

Scout Campfire (smokeless)

On a plot of land measuring approximately 40x70 cm, you dig the first hole for the combustion chamber. Diameter about 30 cm, depth - up to 50 cm.

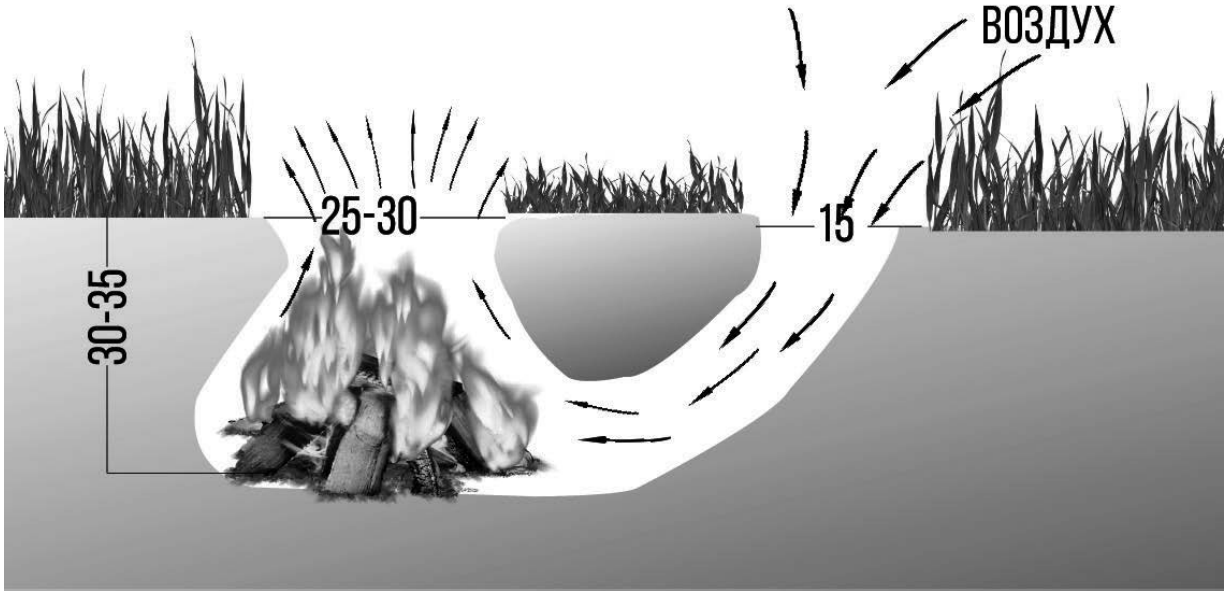


Fig. 8. Scout fire smokeless

The pit should be pear-shaped: narrower at the top, wider at the bottom.

At 30-40 cm from the first hole at an angle to it, swarm the second, with a diameter of 15-20 cm so that it connects with a measure of combustion at its bottom. It will perform the function of blowing. To improve traction, it is necessary to place the blower tunnel on the windward side.

We put firewood in the first hole, and set it on fire. As a result of combustion, warm air moves upward, from which oxygen is drawn in through an empty well. A flame with a strong thrust is formed, which rises quite a bit above the surface. There is little smoke.

Swedish candle - the simplest hearth

You need a dry log up to half a meter tall and with a diameter of 10 to 40 cm. The main thing is that it can stand upright.

In a log with a saw, crosswise cuts are made with a depth of three quarters of its height. The more cuts, the faster the log will burn.

Pour a little gasoline into the center of the cuts and set fire to it. The Swedish candle burns for a long time, the flame is even. On top of the log, you can put a kettle, a pot, a frying pan and cook food.

Polaris

It can be installed on the bottom of a trench, covered from above with a cape. The basis is a shell from a projectile, shot from a machine gun in several places 5-7 cm from the bottom. A rag soaked in diesel fuel or dry firewood is lowered into the sleeve. It's hot, but it's warm. You can increase heat dissipation by placing a ceramic flower pot or red brick on top.

rocket furnace

A rocket-type camping stove is an inverted L-shaped tube, as shown in Figure 9.

It is made from three cans of different diameters. You can use a drainpipe.

Firewood is loaded into the horizontal part of the pipe (receiving bunker for fuel). Inside the L-shaped channel, natural draft occurs due to the temperature difference between the incoming air flow and the outgoing flue gases. The intensity of combustion increases as the body warms up.

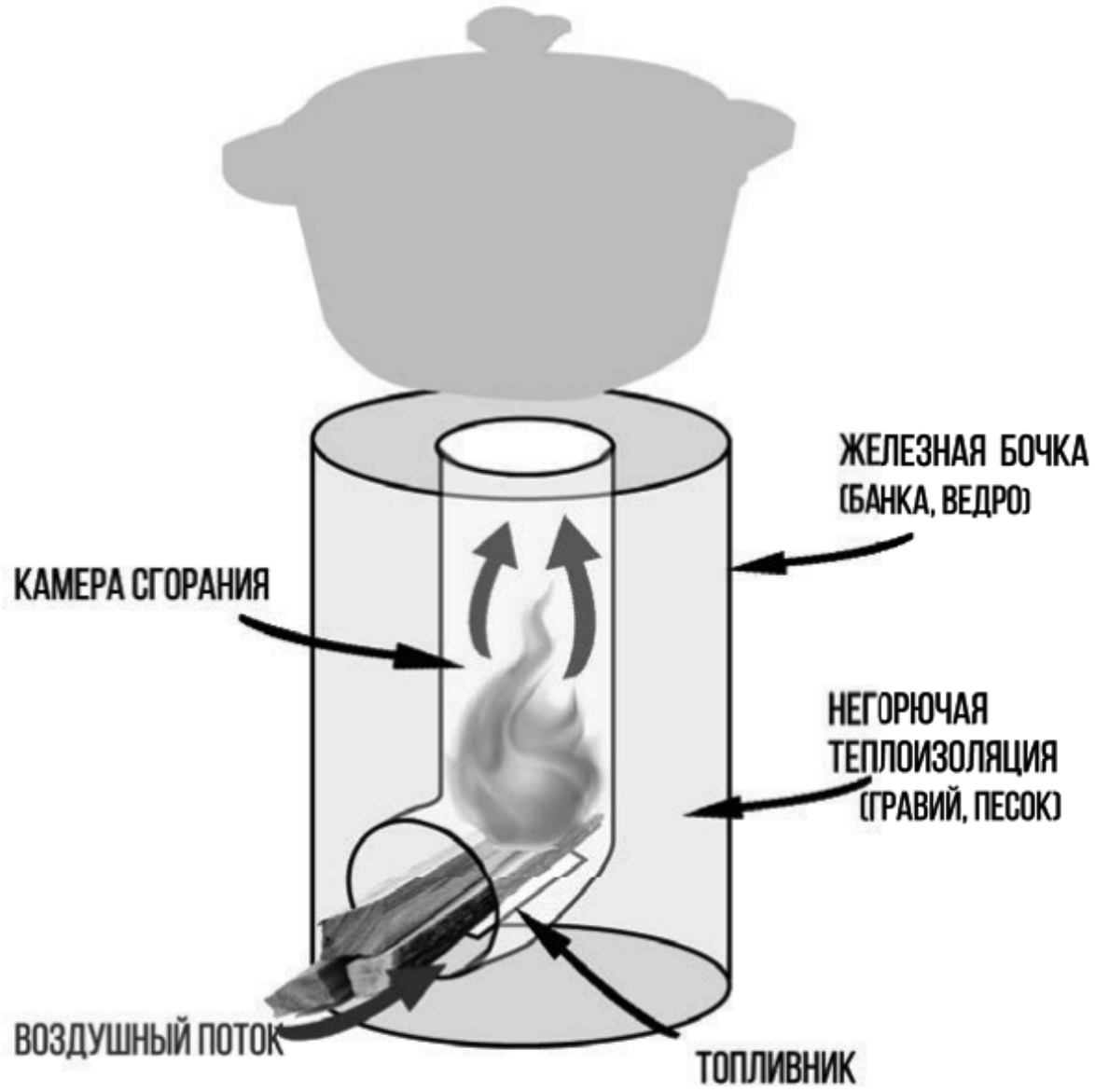


Fig. 9. Rocket stove from two cans (drainpipes) of different diameters

Fig. 10. Rocket furnace made of steel profile pipes. A caring commander can organize their production at any metalworking production

DIY water filter

The device is simple and a plastic bottle of any volume is suitable for it, but it is better to immediately make a compartment (platoon) using containers with a volume of 5 to 20 liters (see Fig. 11).

Sequence of work:

1) cut the bottom of the bottle;

2) make holes in the lid;

3) put gauze or cloth folded in several layers into the bottle. They purify water well, but they quickly become clogged and need constant replacement;

4) on the bottom layer you need to pour activated carbon, about 7 cm for a five-liter bottle and 15-20 cm for a twenty-liter

5) a layer of sand 8-10 centimeters is poured onto the coal.

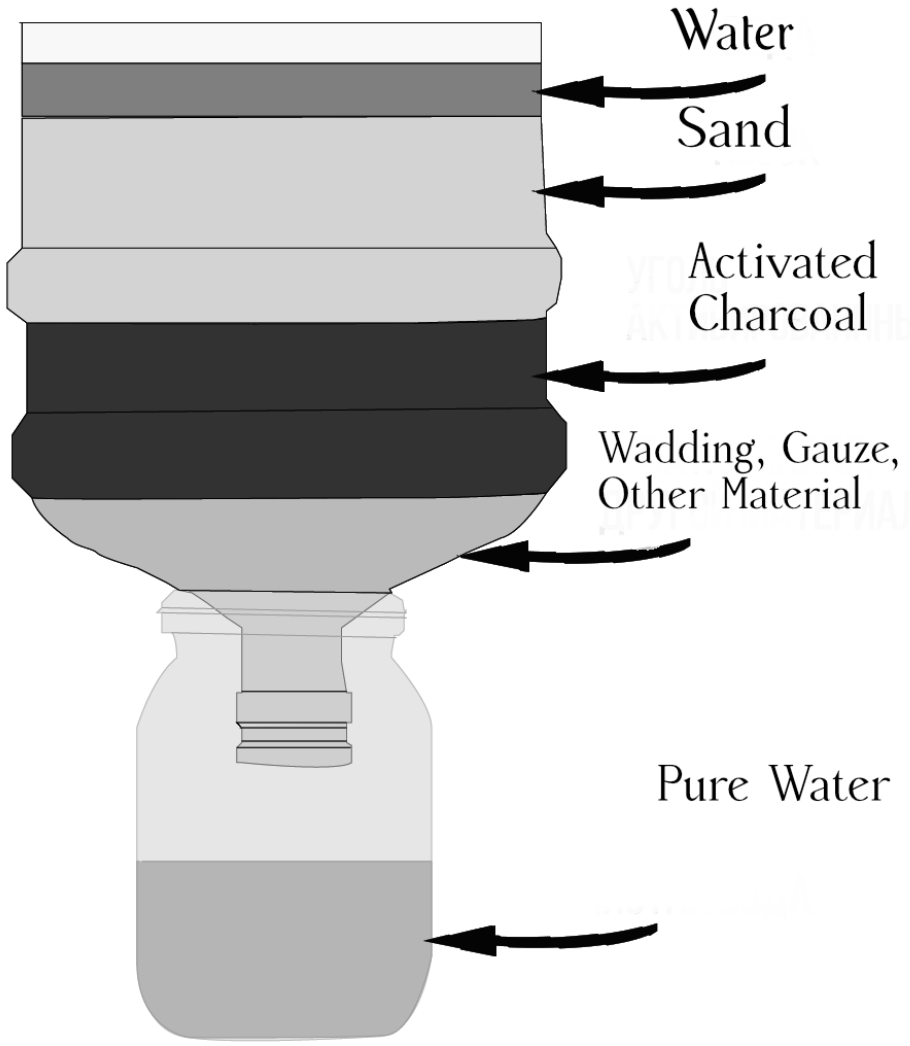


Fig. 11. Water filter

The main filter element is a sorbent, activated carbon. To get it, charcoal for barbecue is crushed right in its bag to the size of fine gravel -1-1.5 cm. Then it is boiled in a bucket for 20-30 minutes.

After that, the water is drained, and the activated carbon obtained in this way is fried in the same bucket until completely dry.

If it is not possible to buy charcoal, you can make it yourself. To do this, put dry firewood (preferably birch) in a jar, fill it with sand and set it to fry on fire. Charcoal is ready when the emission of gases and steam stops.